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DATE: Tuesday, January 22, 2008

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		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L9	(glycan$2 or N-glycan$2) same L6	23
☐	L8	(glycan$2 or N-glycan$2) and L6	55
☐	L7	(glycanes or N-glycanes) and L6	2
☐	L6	oligosaccharide same L4	255
☐	L5	(glycanes or N-glycanes) and L4	2
☐	L4	(organism or prokaryot$3) same L1	569
☐	L3	(glycanes or N-glycanes) and L1	4
☐	L2	(glycanes or N-glycanes) same L1	2
☐	L1	(glycosyltransferase or (oligosacchar$3 with transferase))	4297

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

=> index bioscience medicine

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 10:39:22 ON 22 JAN 2008

72 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

=> S (glycosyltransferase or (oligosacchar? (w) transferase))
138 FILE ADISINSIGHT
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26 FILE ANABSTR
4 FILE ANTE
25 FILE AQUASCI
364 FILE BIOENG
3069 FILE BIOSIS
756 FILE BIOTECHABS
756 FILE BIOTECHDS
2490 FILE BIOTECHNO
320 FILE CABA
4946 FILE CAPLUS
123 FILE CEABA-VTB
14 FILE CIN
46 FILE CONFSCI
3 FILE CROPU
123 FILE DDFB
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4584 FILE DGENE
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123 FILE DRUGB
60 FILE DRUGU
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1 FILE IMSRESEARCH
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14 FILE NTIS
2 FILE OCEAN
1159 FILE PASCAL
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4 FILE PHAR
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27 FILE PROMT
1 FILE RDISCLOSURE
2798 FILE SCISEARCH
1090 FILE TOXCENTER
671 FILE USGENE
2030 FILE USPATFULL
1 FILE USPATOLD
326 FILE USPAT2
519 FILE WPIDS
9 FILE WPIFV
519 FILE WPINDEX
1 FILE IPA
1 FILE NAPRALERT
23 FILE NLDB

52 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 72 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE (GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE OR (OLIGOSACCHAR? (W) TRANSFERASE))

=> d rank
F1 5281 EMBASE
F2 4946 CAPLUS
F3 4909 GENBANK
F4 4584 DGENE
F5 3069 BIOSIS
F6 2798 SCISEARCH
F7 2490 BIOTECHNO
F8 2030 USPATFULL
F9 1946 MEDLINE
F10 1552 ESBIOBASE
F11 1159 PASCAL
F12 1090 TOXCENTER
F13 1051 LIFESCI
F14 756 BIOTECHABS
F15 756 BIOTECHDS
F16 671 USGENE
F17 519 WPIDS
F18 519 WPINDEX
F19 492 IFIPAT
F20 364 BIOENG
F21 326 USPAT2
F22 320 CABA
F23 279 AGRICOLA
F24 189 FSTA
F25 148 DISSABS
F26 138 ADISINSIGHT
F27 123 CEABA-VTB
F28 123 DDFB
F29 123 DRUGB
F30 60 DRUGU
F31 56 FROSTI
F32 53 DDFU
F33 46 CONFSCI
F34 27 PROMT
F35 26 ANABSTR
F36 25 AQUASCI
F37 23 NLDB
F38 14 CIN
F39 14 NTIS
F40 13 EMBAL
F41 10 PCTGEN
F42 9 WPIFV
F43 4 ANTE
F44 4 PHAR
F45 3 CROPU
F46 2 OCEAN
F47 1 IMSDRUGNEWS
F48 1 IMSRESEARCH
F49 1 RDISCLOSURE
F50 1 USPATOLD
F51 1 IPA
F52 1 NAPRALERT

=> file f1-f2, f5-f13, f17

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:41:49 ON 22 JAN 2008

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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 10:41:49 ON 22 JAN 2008
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=> S L1
L2 27931 L1

=> S (organism or prokaryot? or transform?)(s) L2
10 FILES SEARCHED...
L3 881 (ORGANISM OR PROKARYOT? OR TRANSFORM?)(S) L2

=> S oligosaccharide (s) L3
L4 92 OLIGOSACCHARIDE (S) L3

=> S (glycanes or N-glycanes) and L4
L5 0 (GLYCANES OR N-GLYCANES) AND L4

=> S glycane? and L4
L6 0 GLYCANE? AND L4

=> S glycan? and L4
L7 20 GLYCAN? AND L4

=> dup rem L7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 18 DUP REM L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs L8 1-18

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:308781 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Methods of Refolding Mammalian Glycosyltranferases
INVENTOR(S): Saribas, Sami, Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES
Hakes, David, Willow Grove, PA, UNITED STATES
Willett, Scott, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Johnson, Karl F., Hatboro, PA, UNITED STATES
Bezila, Daniel James, Quakertown, PA, UNITED STATES
Defrees, Shawn, North Wales, PA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neose Technologies, Inc., Horsham, PA, UNITED STATES, 19044 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2007269879	A1	20071122
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-587769	A1	20050204 (10)
	WO 2005-US3856		20050204
			20060728 PCT 371 date

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2004-542210P 20040204 (60)
US 2004-599406P 20040806 (60)
US 2004-627406P 20041112 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 33
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 54 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6293
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides methods of refolding mammalian glycosyltransferases that have been produced in bacterial cells, and methods to use such refolded glycosyltransferases, including glycosyltransferase mutants that have enhanced ability to be refolded. The invention also provides methods of refolding more than one glycosyltransferase in a single vessel, methods to use such refolded glycosyltransferases, and reaction mixtures comprising the refolded glycosyltransferases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:334025 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Production of sialylated N- ***glycans*** in lower eukaryotes
INVENTOR(S): Hamilton, Stephen R., Enfield, NH, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GlycoFi, Inc., Lebanon, NH, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2006286637 A1 20061221
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2006-429672 A1 20060505 (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-371877, filed on 20 Feb 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2005-84624, filed on 17 Mar 2005, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2005-108088, filed on 15 Apr 2005, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-892591, filed on 27 Jun 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 7029872 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-371877, filed on 20 Feb 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2002-US41510, filed on 24 Dec 2002, PENDING

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2000-214358P 20000628 (60)
US 2000-215638P 20000630 (60)
US 2001-279997P 20010330 (60)
US 2004-554139P 20040317 (60)
US 2004-562424P 20040415 (60)
US 2001-344169P 20011227 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & NEAVE IP GROUP, ROPES & GRAY LLP, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS FL C3, NEW YORK, NY, 10020-1105, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 34
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 69 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 8841
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to eukaryotic host cells which have been modified to produce sialylated glycoproteins by the heterologous expression of a set of glycosyltransferases, including sialyltransferase and/or trans-sialidase, to become host-strains for the production of

mammalian, e.g., human therapeutic glycoproteins. Novel eukaryotic host cells expressing a CMP-sialic acid biosynthetic pathway for the production of sialylated glycoproteins are also provided. The invention provides nucleic acid molecules and combinatorial libraries which can be used to successfully target and express mammalian enzymatic activities (such as those involved in sialylation) to intracellular compartments in a eukaryotic host cell. The process provides an engineered host cell which can be used to express and target any desirable gene(s) involved in glycosylation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:274549 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Expression of soluble, active eukaryotic glycosyltransferases in prokaryotic organisms
INVENTOR(S): Schwartz, Marc F., West Windsor, NJ, UNITED STATES
Soliman, Tarik, Chester Springs, PA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neose Technologies, Inc., Horsham, PA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006234345	A1	20061019
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-388595	A1	20060324 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2005-665396P	20050324 (60)
	US 2005-668899P	20050405 (60)
	US 2005-732409P	20051031 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2793
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides enhanced methods of producing soluble, active eukaryotic glycosyltransferases in prokaryotic microorganisms that have an oxidizing environment.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:196310 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Method to engineer mammanlian-type carbohydrate structures
INVENTOR(S): Wildt, Stefan, Lebanon, NH, UNITED STATES
Miele, Robert Gordon, So. Bend, IN, UNITED STATES
Nett, Juergen Hermann, Grantham, NH, UNITED STATES
Davidson, Robert C., Enfield, NH, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005170452	A1	20050804
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-500240	A1	20021224 (10)
	WO 2002-US41510		20021224

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-344169P	20011227 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & NEAVE IP GROUP, ROPES & GRAY LLP, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS FL C3, NEW YORK, NY, 10020-1105, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 60
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 46 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6002
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to host cells having modified lipid-linked oligosaccharides which may be modified further by heterologous expression of a set of glycosyltransferases, sugar transporters and mannosidases to become host-strains for the production of mammalian, e.g., human therapeutic glycoproteins. The process provides an engineered host cell which can be used to express and target any desirable gene(s) involved in glycosylation. Host cells with modified lipid-linked oligosaccharides are created or selected. N- ***glycans*** made in the engineered host cells have a GlcNAcMan.sub.3GlcNAc.sub.2 core structure which may then be modified further by heterologous expression of one or more enzymes, e.g., glycosyl-transferases, sugar transporters and mannosidases, to yield human-like glycoproteins. For the production of therapeutic proteins, this method may be adapted to engineer cell lines in which any desired glycosylation structure may be obtained.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:82727 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Murine alpha (1,3) fucosyltransferase Fuc-TVII, DNA encoding the same, method for preparing the same, antibodies recognizing the same, immunoassays for detecting the same, plasmids containing such DNA, and cells containing such a plasmid
INVENTOR(S): Natsuka, Shunji, Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES
Gersten, Kevin M., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Lowe, John B., Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004063178	A1	20040401
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-700505	A1	20031105 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2001-784077, filed on 16 Feb 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-613098, filed on 8 Mar 1996, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C., 1940 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22314
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2002
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A gene which encodes a murine leukocyte .alpha.(1,3)fucosyltransferase capable of synthesizing the sialyl Lewis x determinant has been cloned.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 18 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-635587 [61] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-154653; 2003-607974; 2004-635586; 2004-642511; 2004-642512; 2004-652965; 2005-649600; 2005-714625; 2006-117604; 2006-145914; 2006-152950; 2006-154044; 2006-154403; 2006-155709; 2006-327511; 2006-470082; 2006-472750; 2007-016216; 2007-173191
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-228474 [61]
TITLE: Producing modified N- ***glycans*** in non-human eukaryotic host cell comprises introducing into the host cell enzymes for production of a Man5G1cNAc2 carbohydrate structure
DERWENT CLASS: B04; C06; D16; P13
INVENTOR: BOBROWICZ P; CHOI B; CHOI B K; DAVIDSON R C; GERNGROSS T U; HAMILTON S R; NETT J H; WILDT S

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BOBR-I) BOBROWICZ P; (CHOI-I) CHOI B; (DAVI-I) DAVIDSON R C; (GERN-I) GERNGROSS T U; (HAMI-I) HAMILTON S R; (NETT-I) NETT J H; (WILD-I) WILDT S; (CHOI-I) CHOI B W; (DAVI-I) DAVIDSON R; (GERN-I) GERNGROSS T; (HAMI-I) HAMILTON S; (NETT-I) NETT J

COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004074499	A2	20040902	(200461)*	EN	167	[13]
EP 1599596	A2	20051130	(200578)	EN		
AU 2004213869	A1	20040902	(200610)	EN		
JP 2006518601	W	20060817	(200654)	JA	118	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004074499	A2	WO 2004-US5244	20040220
AU 2004213869	A1	AU 2004-213869	20040220
EP 1599596	A2	EP 2004-713437	20040220
EP 1599596	A2	WO 2004-US5244	20040220
JP 2006518601	W	WO 2004-US5244	20040220
JP 2006518601	W	JP 2006-503788	20040220

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
EP 1599596	A2	Based on	WO 2004074499 A
AU 2004213869	A1	Based on	WO 2004074499 A
JP 2006518601	W	Based on	WO 2004074499 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-371877 20030220

AN 2004-635587 [61] WPIDS

CR 2002-154653; 2003-607974; 2004-635586; 2004-642511; 2004-642512; 2004-652965; 2005-649600; 2005-714625; 2006-117604; 2006-145914; 2006-152950; 2006-154044; 2006-154403; 2006-155709; 2006-327511; 2006-470082; 2006-472750; 2007-016216; 2007-173191

AB WO 2004074499 A2 UPAB: 20060203

NOVELTY - Producing a human-like glycoprotein in a non-human eukaryotic host cell that does not display a 1,6 mannosyltransferase activity with respect to the N- ***glycan*** on a glycoprotein comprises introducing into the host cell one or more enzymes for production of a Man5G1cNAc2 carbohydrate structure, where Man5G1cNAc2 is produced within the host cell at a yield of at least 30 mole percent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a nucleic acid library comprising at least two different genetic constructs, where at least one genetic construct comprises a nucleic acid fragment encoding a glycosylation enzyme ligated in-frame with a nucleic acid fragment encoding a cellular targeting signal peptide which it is not normally associated with or a DNA library of fusion constructs comprising:

(i) at least two nucleotide sequences encoding a cellular targeting signal peptide and at least one nucleotide sequence encoding a catalytic domain region, e.g. mannosidases, glycosyltransferases or glycosidases; or

(ii) at least one nucleotide sequence encoding a cellular targeting signal peptide and at least two nucleotide sequences encoding a catalytic domain region, e.g. mannosidases, glycosyltransferases or glycosidases, where at least one nucleotide sequence encoding a catalytic domain region is ligated in-frame to a nucleotide sequence encoding a cellular targeting signal peptide;

(2) a vector comprising a fusion construct derived from a DNA library of (1) operably linked to an expression control sequence, where the cellular targeting signal peptide is targeted to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER), Golgi or trans-Golgi network;

(3) a human-like glycoprotein produced by the method above;

(4) a method for altering the glycosylation pattern of a eukaryotic

cell;

(5) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising or consisting of nucleic acid sequences comprising:

(i) at least 45 contiguous nucleotide residues of a sequence of 1363 or 2240 bp (SEQ ID NOS: 41 or 43);

(ii) homologs, variants or derivatives of (i); or

(iii) sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to (i) but excluding sequences which encode the S. cerevisiae OCH1 and MNN1 genes;

(6) an isolated polypeptide comprising the sequence of 454 or 746 amino acids (SEQ ID NOS: 42 or 44);

(7) a eukaryotic host cell comprising at least one vector of (2) or a host cell, produced by the method above, comprising a disruption or mutation of SEQ ID NOS: 41 or 43 which is characterized by having a reduced expression level of SEQ ID NOS: 41 or 43 compared to a host cell without the disruption or mutation; and

(8) a method of modifying plant glycosylation.

USE - The method is useful for producing a human-like glycoprotein in a non-human eukaryotic host cell that does not display a 1,6 mannosyltransferase activity with respect to the N- ***glycan*** on a glycoprotein. The methods, nucleic acid molecule, polypeptide, and DNA library are useful in producing glycoproteins characterized by a high intracellular Man5G1cNAc2 content, i.e. N- ***glycans*** .

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:17884 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Control of immune responses by modulating activity of glycosyltransferases
INVENTOR(S): Marth, Jamey D., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Paulson, James C., Del Mar, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytel Corporation (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003013636	A1	20030116
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-131721	A1	20020423 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-87117, filed on 29 May 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6376475

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-48303P	19970530 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 40
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2059
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides methods for inhibiting immune responses by inhibiting the biosynthesis of the sialyl galactosides that are involved in immune responses. In particular, B lymphocyte-mediated immune responses are mediated by interfering with synthesis of .alpha.2,6 sialylgalactosides, while T lymphocyte-mediated immune responses are inhibited by blocking synthesis of .alpha.2,3 sialylgalactosides. The inhibition is accomplished by, for example, inhibiting the activity of a glycosyltransferase involved in synthesis of the respective sialyl galactoside.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 18 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2008 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-0580113 PASCAL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Gangliosides and ganglioside metabolism in normal and tumor cell lines and in embriogenesis

Recent research developments in molecular & cellular biochemistry. Vol. 1 (2003)
AUTHOR: COLOMBO Irma; RIZZO Angela Maria; SOTTOCORNOLA Elena; BERRA Bruno
PANDALAI S. G. (ed.)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of General Physiology and Biological Chemistry, University of Milan, Via D. Trentacoste 2, 20134 Milan, Italy
SOURCE: Recent research developments in molecular & cellular biochemistry, (2003), 203-227, 158 refs.
ISBN: 81-271-0035-8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: India
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-L 29475, 354000124340990140
AN 2004-0580113 PASCAL <<LOGINID::20080122>>

AB Glycosphingolipids (GSLs) are ubiquitous components of the plasma membrane that form complex patterns on all eukaryotic cells. They are anchored into the outer leaflet of the cell membrane by a hydrophobic ceramide moiety, that is linked to an extracellular-oriented hydrophilic ***glycan*** chain. Variations in the type, number, charge and linkage of sugar residues in the ***oligosaccharide*** chain give rise to a wide range of naturally occurring GSLs. Few enzymes generate the molecular diversity of GSLs: de novo biosynthesis of GSLs starts with the formation of ceramide at the membranes of the endoplasmic reticulum and subsequent glycosyltransferases, located in the Golgi complex, add step by step single saccharide residues to the ceramide backbone. Apart from the species-dependence, these molecules form cell specific and developmentally regulated patterns on cell surface that characteristically change with cell growth, ontogenesis, viral ***transformation*** , and oncogenesis. The expression of cell-and tissue-specific GSLs and of stable lipid patterns indicates a tight regulation of their biosynthesis, degradation and intracellular transport, but it is not still clearly defined how these processes are controlled. GSLs interact at the cell surface with external ligands/agents/cells eliciting a series of molecular events that allow to control cell proliferation/arrest of proliferation, cell differentiation/apoptosis, embryogenesis, ageing, and oncogenesis. Indeed, they are, by themselves and as components of lipid microdomains, involved in cell-type specific adhesion/recognition phenomena and in initiation/modulation of signaling transduction events. A clear knowledge of the molecular mechanisms by which they may switch on/off specific signals within the cell is still lacking. We report here our recent findings that contribute to define, in the complexity of GSL biology, the regulatory mechanisms of some enzymes involved in the biosynthetic pathway of sialic acid-containing GSLs (gangliosides) and the role of these bioactive molecules in cellular events, such as tumor cell migration and invasiveness, and in the modulation and regulation of expression and activation levels of membrane tyrosine-kinase receptors. These studies have been carried out using various in vitro experimental models, mainly normal and tumor rodent cell lines. Furthermore, in the present review, we also report our results concerning the GSL expression and the ***glycosyltransferase*** activities in two typical models to investigate the biochemical basis of development and embryogenesis: Xenopous laevis and chick embryos at different stages of development and treated with various drugs.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:206768 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Murine alpha (1,3) fucosyltransferase Fuc-TVII, DNA encoding the same, method for preparing the same, antibodies recognizing the same, Immunoassays for detecting the same, plasmids containing such DNA, and cells containing such a plasmid
INVENTOR(S): Natsuka, Shunji, Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES
Gersten, Kevin M., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Lowe, John B., Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents for the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,

MI, UNITED STATES, 48109 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002111469	A1	20020815
	US 6693183	B2	20040217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-784077	A1	20010216 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-613098, filed on 8 Mar 1996, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT PC, FOURTH FLOOR, 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2000
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A gene which encodes a murine leukocyte .alpha.(1,3)fucosyltransferase capable of synthesizing the sialyl Lewis x determinant has been cloned.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:191623 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Methods and products for the synthesis of oligosaccharide structures on glycoproteins, glycolipids, or as free molecules, and for the isolation of cloned genetic sequences that determine these structures
INVENTOR(S): Lowe, John B., Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES, 48109-1248

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002102688	A1	20020801
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-863475	A1	20010524 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-823489, filed on 25 Mar 1997, ABANDONED Division of Ser. No. US 1996-696731, filed on 14 Aug 1996, PATENTED Division of Ser. No. US 1995-393246, filed on 23 Feb 1995, PATENTED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-220433, filed on 30 Mar 1994, ABANDONED Division of Ser. No. US 1992-914281, filed on 20 Jul 1992, PATENTED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-715900, filed on 19 Jun 1991, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-627621, filed on 12 Dec 1990, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-479858, filed on 14 Feb 1990, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT PC, FOURTH FLOOR, 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 44 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6049
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for isolating a gene, comprising:

(i) isolating a cell possessing a post-translational characteristic of interest, said post-translational characteristic being the presence of a membrane-bound oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest on the surface of said cell, the presence of a soluble oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest in an extract of said cell, or the presence of a particularly glycosyltransferase activity in an extract of said cell;

(ii) creating a genetic library of either cDNA or genomic DNA from the genetic material of said isolated cell;

(iii) transforming host cells with said genetic library; and

(iv) screening said transformed host cells for a host cell containing said post-translational characteristic, thereby obtaining a cell containing said gene, is disclosed. The method can be used to obtain genes encoding glycosyltransferases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:88466 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Control of immune responses by modulating activity of glycosyltransferases
INVENTOR(S): Marth, Jamey D., San Diego, CA, United States
Paulson, James C., Del Mar, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abaron Biosciences, Inc., Del Mar, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6376475	B1	20020423
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-87117		19980529 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-48303P	19970530 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Prouty, Rebecca E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Steadman, David J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend & Townsend & Crew LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1986
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides methods for inhibiting immune responses by inhibiting the biosynthesis of the sialyl galactosides that are involved in immune responses. In particular, B lymphocyte-mediated immune responses are mediated by interfering with synthesis of .alpha.2,6 sialylgalactosides, while T lymphocyte-mediated immune responses are inhibited by blocking synthesis of .alpha.2,3 sialylgalactosides. The inhibition is accomplished by, for example, inhibiting the activity of a glycosyltransferase involved in synthesis of the respective sialyl galactoside.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 18 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-154653 [20] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-607974; 2004-635587; 2004-642511; 2004-642512; 2004-652965; 2005-649600; 2005-714625; 2006-117604; 2006-145914; 2006-152950; 2006-154044; 2006-154403; 2006-155709; 2006-327511; 2006-470082; 2006-472750; 2007-016216; 2007-173191
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-048336 [20]
TITLE: Producing modified glycoproteins for therapeutic use, by providing host not expressing enzymes involved in high mannose structure production, and introducing enzymes for carbohydrate structure production into host
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16
INVENTOR: BOBROWICZ P; CHOI B; DAVIDSON R C; GERNGROSS T U; HAMILTON S R; NETT J H; WILDT S; GERNGROSS U
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BOBR-I) BOBROWICZ P; (CHOI-I) CHOI B; (DAVI-I) DAVIDSON R C; (GERN-I) GERNGROSS T U; (GLYC-N) GLYCOFI INC; (HAMI-I) HAMILTON S R; (NETT-I) NETT J H; (WILD-I) WILDT

S
COUNTRY COUNT: 93

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2002000879	A2	20020103	(200220)*	EN	51	[1]
AU 2001076842	A	20020108	(200235)	EN		
US 20020137134	A1	20020926	(200265)	EN		
EP 1297172	A2	20030402	(200325)	EN		
KR 2003031503	A	20030421	(200353)	KO		
JP 2004501642	W	20040122	(200411)	JA	90	
US 20040018590	A1	20040129	(200413)	EN		
NZ 523476	A	20040430	(200431)	EN		
AU 2001276842	A2	20020108	(200433)	EN		
EP 1522590	A1	20050413	(200525)	EN		
MX 2003000105	A1	20041101	(200558)	ES		
EP 1297172	B1	20051109	(200574)	EN		
DE 60114830	E	20051215	(200582)	DE		
US 7029872	B2	20060418	(200627)	EN		
ES 2252261	T3	20060516	(200634)	ES		
US 20060148035	A1	20060706	(200645)	EN		
DE 60114830	T2	20060803	(200651)	DE		
US 20060177898	A1	20060810	(200654)	EN		
US 20070105127	A1	20070510	(200732)	EN		
US 20070178551	A1	20070802	(200753)	EN		
AU 2001276842	B2	20070426	(200763)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002000879	A2	WO 2001-US20553	20010627
US 20020137134	A1 Provisional	US 2000-214358P	20000628
US 20040018590	A1 Provisional	US 2000-214358P	20000628
US 7029872	B2 Provisional	US 2000-214358P	20000628
US 20060148035	A1 Provisional	US 2000-214358P	20000628
US 20060177898	A1 Provisional	US 2000-214358P	20000628
US 20070105127	A1 Provisional	US 2000-214358P	20000628
US 20070178551	A1 Provisional	US 2000-214358P	20000628
US 20020137134	A1 Provisional	US 2000-215638P	20000630
US 20040018590	A1 Provisional	US 2000-215638P	20000630
US 7029872	B2 Provisional	US 2000-215638P	20000630
US 20060148035	A1 Provisional	US 2000-215638P	20000630
US 20060177898	A1 Provisional	US 2000-215638P	20000630
US 20070105127	A1 Provisional	US 2000-215638P	20000630
US 20070178551	A1 Provisional	US 2000-215638P	20000630
US 20020137134	A1 Provisional	US 2001-279997P	20010330
US 20040018590	A1 Provisional	US 2001-279997P	20010330
US 7029872	B2 Provisional	US 2001-279997P	20010330
US 20060148035	A1 Provisional	US 2001-279997P	20010330
US 20060177898	A1 Provisional	US 2001-279997P	20010330
US 20070105127	A1 Provisional	US 2001-279997P	20010330
US 20070178551	A1 Provisional	US 2001-279997P	20010330
AU 2001076842	A	AU 2001-76842	20010627
AU 2001276842	A2	AU 2001-276842	20010627
DE 60114830	E	DE 2001-614830	20010627
DE 60114830	T2	DE 2001-614830	20010627
EP 1297172	A2	EP 2001-954606	20010627
EP 1522590	A1 Div Ex	EP 2001-954606	20010627
EP 1297172	B1	EP 2001-954606	20010627
DE 60114830	E	EP 2001-954606	20010627
ES 2252261	T3	EP 2001-954606	20010627
DE 60114830	T2	EP 2001-954606	20010627
NZ 523476	A	NZ 2001-523476	20010627
US 20020137134	A1	US 2001-892591	20010627
US 20040018590	A1 CIP of	US 2001-892591	20010627
US 7029872	B2	US 2001-892591	20010627
US 20060148035	A1 Div Ex	US 2001-892591	20010627

US 20060177898 A1 Div Ex US 2001-892591 20010627
US 20070105127 A1 Div Ex US 2001-892591 20010627
US 20070178551 A1 Cont of US 2001-892591 20010627
EP 1297172 A2 WO 2001-US20553 20010627
JP 2004501642 W WO 2001-US20553 20010627
NZ 523476 A WO 2001-US20553 20010627
MX 2003000105 A1 WO 2001-US20553 20010627
EP 1297172 B1 WO 2001-US20553 20010627
DE 60114830 E WO 2001-US20553 20010627
DE 60114830 T2 WO 2001-US20553 20010627
JP 2004501642 W JP 2002-506194 20010627
KR 2003031503 A KR 2002-717911 20021228
MX 2003000105 A1 MX 2003-105 20030107
US 20040018590 A1 US 2003-371877 20030220
EP 1522590 A1 EP 2004-25648 20010627
EP 1297172 B1 Related to EP 2004-25648 20041028
US 20060177898 A1 US 2005-249061 20051011
US 20070178551 A1 US 2005-265444 20051101
US 20070105127 A1 US 2005-271217 20051110
US 20060148035 A1 US 2005-271235 20051110
AU 2001276842 B2 AU 2001-276842 20010627

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1522590	A1 Div ex	EP 1297172 A
DE 60114830	E Based on	EP 1297172 A
ES 2252261	T3 Based on	EP 1297172 A
DE 60114830	T2 Based on	EP 1297172 A
EP 1297172	B1 Related to	EP 1522590 A
US 20060148035	A1 Div ex	US 7029872 B
US 20060177898	A1 Div ex	US 7029872 B
US 20070105127	A1 Div ex	US 7029872 B
US 20070178551	A1 Cont of	US 7029872 B
AU 2001076842	A Based on	WO 2002000879 A
EP 1297172	A2 Based on	WO 2002000879 A
JP 2004501642	W Based on	WO 2002000879 A
NZ 523476	A Based on	WO 2002000879 A
AU 2001276842	A2 Based on	WO 2002000879 A
MX 2003000105	A1 Based on	WO 2002000879 A
EP 1297172	B1 Based on	WO 2002000879 A
DE 60114830	E Based on	WO 2002000879 A
DE 60114830	T2 Based on	WO 2002000879 A
AU 2001276842	B2 Based on	WO 2002000879 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-279997P 20010330
US 2000-214358P 20000628
US 2000-215638P 20000630
US 2001-892591 20010627
US 2003-371877 20030220
US 2005-249061 20051011
US 2005-271217 20051110
US 2005-271235 20051110
US 2005-265444 20051101
AN 2002-154653 [20] WPIDS
CR 2003-607974; 2004-635587; 2004-642511; 2004-642512; 2004-652965; 2005-649600; 2005-714625; 2006-117604; 2006-145914; 2006-152950; 2006-154044; 2006-154403; 2006-155709; 2006-327511; 2006-470082; 2006-472750; 2007-016216; 2007-173191
AB WO 2002000879 A2 UPAB: 20060202
NOVELTY - Producing (M) glycoproteins having carbohydrate structures similar to those produced by human cells in a lower eukaryote, comprising providing a unicellular/multicellular fungal host, which does not express enzymes involved in production of high mannose structures, and introducing into the host enzymes for production of carbohydrate structure, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Producing (M) glycoproteins having carbohydrate structures similar to those produced by human cells in a lower eukaryote, comprising providing a unicellular/multicellular fungal host, which does not express enzymes involved in production of high

mannose structures, and introducing into the host enzymes for production of carbohydrate structure, such as Man5GlcNAc2, Man8GlcNAc2 or Man9GlcNAc2, is new. The enzymes are selected to have optimal activity at the pH of the location in the host where the carbohydrate structure is produced or which are targeted to a subcellular location in the host where enzyme will have optimal activity to produce the structure.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a host (I) which does not express enzymes involved in production of high mannose structures;

(2) a glycoprotein (II) produced by (M); and

(3) a library (III) comprising at least two genes encoding exogenous glycosylation enzyme.

ACTIVITY - None given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (M) is useful for producing glycoproteins having carbohydrate structures similar to those produced by human cells in a lower eukaryote (claimed). (II) is useful as human or animal therapeutic agent.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:121300 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Methods and products for the synthesis of oligosaccharide structures on glycoproteins, glycolipids, or as free molecules, and for the isolation of cloned genetic sequences that determine these structures
INVENTOR(S): Lowe, John B., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6268193	B1	20010731
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-42531		19980317 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1996-696731, filed on 14 Aug 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5955347 Division of Ser. No. US 1995-393246, filed on 23 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5595900 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-220433, filed on 30 Mar 1994, now abandoned Division of Ser. No. US 1992-914281, filed on 20 Jul 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5324663 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-715900, filed on 19 Jun 1991, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-627621, filed on 12 Dec 1990, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-479858, filed on 14 Feb 1990, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Prouty, Rebecca E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,2
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 43 Drawing Figure(s); 43 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5302
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for isolating a gene, comprising:

(i) isolating a cell possessing a post-translational characteristic of interest, said post-translational characteristic being the presence of a membrane-bound oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest on the surface of said cell, the presence of a soluble oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest in an extract of said cell, or the presence of a particularly glycosyltransferase activity in an extract of said cell;

(ii) creating a genetic library of either cDNA or genomic DNA from the genetic material of said isolated cell;

(iii) transforming host cells with said genetic library; and

(iv) screening said transformed host cells for a host cell containing

said post-translational characteristic, thereby obtaining a cell containing said gene, is disclosed. The method can be used to obtain genes encoding glycosyltransferases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:113635 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Methods and products for the synthesis of oligosaccharide structures on glycoproteins, glycolipids, or as free molecules, and for the isolation of cloned genetic sequences that determine these structures
INVENTOR(S): Lowe, John B., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5955347		19990921
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-696731		19960814 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-393246, filed on 23 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5595900 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-220433, filed on 30 Mar 1994, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1992-914281, filed on 20 Jul 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5324663 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-715900, filed on 19 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-627621, filed on 12 Dec 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-479858, filed on 14 Feb 1990, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Prouty, Rebecca E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 42 Drawing Figure(s); 43 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6161
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for isolating a gene, comprising:

(i) isolating a cell possessing a post-translational characteristic of interest, said post-translational characteristic being the presence of a membrane-bound oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest on the surface of said cell, the presence of a soluble oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest in an extract of said cell, or the presence of a particularly glycosyltransferase activity in an extract of said cell;

(ii) creating a genetic library of either cDNA or genomic DNA from the genetic material of said isolated cell;

(iii) transforming host cells with said genetic library; and

(iv) screening said transformed host cells for a host cell containing said post-translational characteristic, thereby obtaining a cell containing said gene, is disclosed. The method can be used to obtain genes encoding glycosyltransferases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 18 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2008 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:29190398 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Stable expression of human .beta.1,4-galactosyltransferase in plant cells modifies N-linked glycosylation patterns
AUTHOR: Palacpac N.Q.; Yoshida S.; Sakai H.; Kimura Y.;

Fujiyama K.; Yoshida T.; Seki T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: K. Fujiyama, International Ctr. for Biotechnology, Osaka University, Yamada-oka 2-1, Suita-shi, Osaka 565, Japan.
E-mail: fujiyama@icb.osaka-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (13 APR 1999), 96/8 (4692-4697), 40 reference(s)
CODEN: PNASA6 ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1999:29190398 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20080122>>
AB .beta.1,4-Galactosyltransferase (UDP galactose: .beta.-N-acetylglucosaminide: .beta.1,4-galactosyltransferase; EC 2.4.1.22) catalyzes the transfer of galactose from UDP-Gal to N-acetylglucosamine in the penultimate stages of the terminal glycosylation of N-linked complex oligosaccharides in mammalian cells. Tobacco BY2 cells lack this Golgi enzyme. To determine to what extent the production of a mammalian ***glycosyltransferase*** can alter the glycosylation pathway of plant cells, tobacco BY2 suspension-cultured cells were stably ***transformed*** with the full-length human galactosyltransferase gene placed under the control of the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter. The expression was confirmed by assaying enzymatic activity as well as by Southern and Western blotting. The ***transformant*** with the highest level of enzymatic activity has ***glycans*** with galactose residues at the terminal nonreducing ends, indicating the successful modification of the plant cell N- glycosylation pathway. Analysis of the ***oligosaccharide*** structures shows that the galactosylated N-***glycans*** account for 47.3% of the total sugar chains. In addition, the absence of the dominant xylosidated- and fucosylated-type sugar chains confirms that the ***transformed*** cells can be used to produce glycoproteins without the highly immunogenic ***glycans*** typically found in plants. These results demonstrate the synthesis in plants of N-linked ***glycans*** with modified and defined sugar chain structures similar to mammalian glycoproteins.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:72452 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Methods and products for the synthesis of oligosaccharide structures on glycoproteins, glycolipids, or as free molecules, and for the isolation of cloned genetic sequences that determine these structures
INVENTOR(S): Lowe, John B., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Legault, Daniel J., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5770420		19980623
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-525058		19950908 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Hobbs, Lisa J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 38 Drawing Figure(s); 38 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 7237
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for isolating a gene, comprising:

(i) isolating a cell possessing a post-translational characteristic of interest, said post-translational characteristic being the presence of a membrane-bound oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest on the surface of said cell, the presence of a soluble oligosaccharide or

polysaccharide of interest in an extract of said cell, or the presence of a particularly glycosyltransferase activity in an extract of said cell;

(ii) creating a genetic library of either cDNA or genomic DNA from the genetic material of said isolated cell;

(iii) transforming host cells with said genetic library; and

(iv) screening said transformed host cells for a host cell containing said post-translational characteristic, thereby obtaining a cell containing said gene, is disclosed. The method can be used to obtain genes encoding glycosyltransferases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:5881 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Methods and products for the synthesis of oligosaccharide structures on glycoproteins, glycolipids, or as free molecules, and for the isolation of cloned genetic sequences that determine these structures
INVENTOR(S): Lowe, John B., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5595900		19970121
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-393246		19950223 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-220433, filed on 30 Mar 1994, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1992-914281, filed on 20 Jul 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5324663 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-715900, filed on 19 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-627621, filed on 12 Dec 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-479858, filed on 14 Feb 1990, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Prouty, Rebecca
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 2
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 43 Drawing Figure(s); 43 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5781
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for isolating a gene, comprising:

(i) isolating a cell possessing a post-translational characteristic of interest, said post-translational characteristic being the presence of a membrane-bound oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest on the surface of said cell, the presence of a soluble oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest in an extract of said cell, or the presence of a particularly glycosyltransferase activity in an extract of said cell;

(ii) creating a genetic library of either cDNA or genomic DNA from the genetic material of said isolated cell;

(iii) transforming host cells with said genetic library; and

(iv) screening said transformed host cells for a host cell containing said post-translational characteristic, thereby obtaining a cell containing said gene, is disclosed. The method can be used to obtain genes encoding glycosyltransferases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:55482 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080122>>
TITLE: Methods and products for the synthesis of oligosaccharide structures on glycoproteins, glycolipids, or as free molecules, and for the isolation of cloned genetic sequences that determine these structures
INVENTOR(S): Lowe, John B., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5324663		19940628
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-914281		19920720 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-715900, filed on 19 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-627621, filed on 12 Dec 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-479858, filed on 14 Feb 1990, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Prouty, Rebecca
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 43 Drawing Figure(s); 43 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5605
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for isolating a gene, comprising:

(i) isolating a cell possessing a post-translational characteristic of interest, said post-translational characteristic being the presence of a membrane-bound oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest on the surface of said cell, the presence of a soluble oligosaccharide or polysaccharide of interest in an extract of said cell, or the presence of a particularly glycosyltransferase activity in an extract of said cell;

(ii) creating a genetic library of either cDNA or genomic DNA from the genetic material of said isolated cell;

(iii) transforming host cells with said genetic library; and

(iv) screening said transformed host cells for a host cell containing said post-translational characteristic, thereby obtaining a cell containing said gene, is disclosed. The method can be used to obtain genes encoding glycosyltransferases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d his

L1 QUE (GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE OR (OLIGOSACCHAR? (W) TRANSFERASE))

FILE 'EMBASE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, BIOTECHNO, USPATFULL, MEDLINE, ESBIOBASE, PASCAL, TOXCENTER, LIFESCI, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 10:41:49 ON 22 JAN 2008
L2 27931 S L1
L3 881 S (ORGANISM OR PROKARYOT? OR TRANSFORM?)(S) L2
L4 92 S OLIGOSACCHARIDE (S) L3
L5 0 S (GLYCANES OR N-GLYCANES) AND L4
L6 0 S GLYCANE? AND L4

L7 20 S GLYCAN? AND L4
L8 18 DUP REM L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> log y